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STATE



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 12, 1917.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.
TWO PUBLIC SAFETY HEARINGS.
THE ARIZONA SITUATION.
WEINBERG TRIAL OPENS.
ARROGANT COPPER KINGS.

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JUNE 30, 1917.

Assets	\$64,566,296.79
Deposits	61,881,126.63
Reserve and Contingent Funds..	2,185,170.16
Employees' Pension Fund.....	259,642.88
Number of Depositors.....	65,717

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State Federation of Labor

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The eighteenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held in Sacramento last week, was one of the liveliest in the history of the organization. While the gathering was slow to get started with its business, once under way things went along with a swing and a very large amount of business was transacted before the delegates finally voted to adjourn sine die on Saturday at 12:15.

One of the things accomplished by the Federation during the week, and one that is likely to have far-reaching influences upon the future of the State, was the agreement entered into between the farmers, the co-operative distributors and the organized workers to pool their interests particularly with regard to legislation looking to improvements in conditions for the producers and the consumers through eliminating as far as possible the expensive and useless middlemen who collect a toll between the producer and the consumer without rendering any real service. Detailed plans have not yet been worked out, but committees representing the three organizations are at work and arrangements have been made for frequent joint sessions in order that the progress may be as rapid as possible. It is hoped that out of this alliance will come much of benefit to the producer and the consumer as well as to the entire State of California.

The convention was opened by President Ennis of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, who introduced D. W. Carmichael, president of the Board of City Commissioners, to extend a welcome to the delegates. Mr. Carmichael in his address expressed the opinion that compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes offered the only sure way to lasting industrial peace.

The gathering was also addressed by State Controller John S. Chambers and Supervisor Robert Callahan.

The invocation was delivered by Rev. Father Ellis, pastor of the Oak Park Immaculate Conception Church.

On Tuesday morning, State Superintendent of Weights and Measures Johnson addressed the convention on the work in his office. He said that in one year 16,000 inefficient scales, 62,000 short measures and 242,000 short milk bottles had been confiscated, and \$2,000,000 saved the people by establishing a standard weight for bread. Johnson was given the thanks of the convention.

In his address of thanks for all the happy things said by the representatives of the State, county and city, President Murphy took occasion to state organized labor's position on compulsory arbitration, about which there is so much being said at present. He said in part:

"Organized labor is ever ready to receive helpful advice from those manifestly well intentioned people who have something helpful to offer for the welfare of the labor movement. As for the proposition of compulsory arbitration, organized labor is united in its opposition to such a measure. We are opposed to it for the very good reason that so-called compulsory arbitration is un-American.

"We are American citizens. That in a nutshell, is the reason that we are opposed to compulsory arbitration. We contend that we have the right to work out our own destiny. We have the same right to quit work collectively as we have to accept work collectively. The plan has been tried in Australia and tried in Colorado. In both places great strikes are now in progress.

"There will never be any act of organized labor that can honestly be construed as against the best interests of this country in this great struggle between democracy and autocracy.

Because of the important part California played in the re-election of that great statesman, organized labor, especially in California, is behind Woodrow Wilson to win this war."

Murphy's remarks were received with great applause, after which he formally opened the convention.

The following convention officers were appointed:

Assistant Secretary—W. E. Pitschke, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, San Francisco.

Sergeant-at-Arms—F. C. Marsh, Steam Engineers No. 72, Los Angeles.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—A. T. Huston, Barbers' Union No. 252, San Jose.

President Murphy also took occasion to state organized labor's stand with the I. W. W., saying:

"Many attempts have been made to place organized labor in an unenviable light concerning the war. By a curious psychology most of the attempts to discredit organized labor in this respect emanate from the same sources that have ever opposed genuine democracy at home. The blatant I. W. W. and the intolerant labor exploiter and war profiteer have each done 'their bit' to stifle democracy at home, and at the same time attempt to place all responsibility for their own selfish and unpatriotic acts upon the shoulders of organized labor. To effectually silence any further effort in this respect it is especially recommended that the convention go on record in no uncertain terms as standing squarely behind President Woodrow Wilson to bring this most righteous war to an early and successful consummation."

The following officers were elected:

President—Daniel C. Murphy, San Francisco.

Vice-Presidents—District No. 2 (Los Angeles County)—F. C. Marsh, Los Angeles; Harry Pothoff, San Pedro.

District No. 3 (Bakersfield to Fresno)—Witten W. Harris, Bakersfield.

District No. 4 (San Joaquin County)—Geo. A. Dean, Stockton.

District No. 5 (Santa Clara County)—H. J. Young, San Jose.

District No. 6 (Alameda County)—E. H. Hart, Oakland.

District No. 7 (Contra Costa County)—Fred W. Heckman, Richmond.

District No. 8 (Marin, Sonoma and Napa counties)—Margaret A. Malone of Napa.

District No. 9 (San Francisco)—J. J. Matheson, A. J. Rogers and Charles Childs.

District No. 10 (Sacramento County, north)—Wm. J. McQuillan, Sacramento.

District No. 11 (Humboldt County)—John P. Ryan, Eureka.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul Scharrenberg, San Francisco.

Delegate to the American Federation of Labor—D. D. Sullivan, Sacramento.

A resolution expressing the hope that more tolerance be extended toward Senator La Follette owing to the great service he had rendered to organized labor, passed the convention.

A resolution presented by Delegate Ernst of San Francisco Waiters' Union No. 30, denouncing the attempt by District Attorney Fickert to prevent the recall election was also endorsed.

A resolution offered by Delegate Ryan, of San Francisco Teamsters' Union No. 85, discouraging long agreements which worked to the disadvantage of other organized crafts, was referred to the incoming Executive Board.

Resolutions were also passed urging strong support by

labor to the new Liberty Loan issue; also President Wilson was assured of undivided support in the war against German autocracy.

The recommendation of President Wilson that school officers and teachers give more time and attention to instruction on the subject of national and community life was indorsed.

A resolution calling upon members of organized labor to frown upon and discourage the proposition of amateur orchestras and bands competing with union musicians was handed over to the new executive board for consideration.

A retirement law for superannuated members was favored.

Increased pay for clerks and storemen at the Mare Island Navy Yard is asked, increases ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.

A vigorous protest is voiced against conditions which brought about the death of two union labor men in the recent jail fire in Sacramento.

A law against the importation of strikebreakers is demanded.

The work of the French relief committee in behalf of the Belgians is indorsed and commended.

A department is asked in the American Federation of Labor for statistics and publicity helpful to such defenseless members of organized labor as may be the subject of persecution.

Increased pay and better hours for postal employees are sought, with sub-clerks to relieve men required to work at night. The Madden bill now before Congress is indorsed.

A civil service court of appeals is asked for employees of the Government discharged or reduced for any reason.

A law requiring that bread shall be twelve hours old before being sold was tabled.

An initiative measure favoring the drawing of jury venires from a box containing the names of all electors is favored, to be applied to cases where the death penalty is involved.

Thursday morning's session was devoted to many important things, but it was not until A. W. Brouillet of San Francisco took the floor that things really started. He incurred the wrath of many of the delegates of the convention by his denunciation, which seemed to cast a reflection upon the activity of certain delegates in behalf of the defendants in the bomb cases, precipitated a tumult that led to a near fist encounter.

Friday the convention adopted the following:

"To continue the fight for the right of the San Francisco street carmen to organize, your committee on officers' reports calls attention to urgent need of immediate financial assistance for these strikers, and to put in practical effect a resolution adopted during this convention, pledging our moral and financial support to these men, we ask the convention at this time to request of all local unions in the jurisdiction of the California State Federation of Labor to levy a voluntary assessment, equivalent to one hour's labor for every union man in California.

"To facilitate the adoption and collection of this assessment, we further recommend the appointment of one member from each locality present at this convention as delegate, who shall select a committee from his own district and appear before the local unions to get immediate action on this appeal. Each delegate so appointed is herein directed to report the results of the work in his locality to Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg.

"And it is further recommended that all delegates to this convention pledge themselves to give their personal aid to secure success for this voluntary assessment for the street carmen."

In accordance with the foregoing direction of the convention, President Murphy appointed the following committee:

J. M. McIntosh, Labor Council, Bakersfield.
J. P. Ryan, Federated Trades and Labor Council, Eureka.

L. Keller, Barbers No. 333, Fresno.

Alfred J. Richardson, Barbers No. 622, Long Beach.

C. M. Feider, Barbers No. 295, Los Angeles.

E. J. Wagner, Bartenders No. 699, Marysville.

Margaret A. Malone, Garment Workers No. 137, Napa.

E. H. Hart, Teamsters No. 70, Oakland.

Fred W. Heckman, Labor Council, Richmond.

William C. Eddy, Bartenders No. 603, Sacramento.

H. J. Young, Central Labor Council, San Jose.

Harry Pothoff, Labor Council, San Pedro.

Daniel C. Foley, Labor Council, San Rafael.

The following resolution, presented by A. W. Brouillet of Retail Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410, San Francisco, was also adopted:

"Whereas, The Industrial Workers of the World, commonly referred to as the I. W. W., have an avowed policy of destruction toward all existing forms of society and particularly the policies of the American Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas, Through ignorance on the part of the public the misdeeds of the Industrial Workers of the World are sometimes laid at the door of the American Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas, The activities and practices of said Industrial Workers of the World have interfered with and hampered our Government in the successful prosecution of the war; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the California State Federation of Labor, in Eighteenth Annual convention assembled, that we hereby denounce the teachings and practices of the said Industrial Workers of the World and recommend to our affiliated organizations and membership that any member belonging to an American Federation of Labor union shall be expelled therefrom; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we hereby instruct our delegate to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor to introduce the aforesaid resolution, and to work and vote for its passage."

The question of compulsory social insurance provoked a lengthy and animated discussion, bringing out the fact that there is a wide difference of opinion as to the advisability of such a scheme. The convention adopted the recommendation of its officers which was favorable to the plan.

San Diego won the honor of entertaining the convention next year in spite of the fact that a half dozen other California cities made a strong bid for it.

Much credit is due the local committee of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council for the able manner in which it did its work both with relation to the business of the convention and the social features.

RICE MEN AID HOOVER.

To voice the patriotic sentiment of California's rice growers and to assist the new food conservation department, C. E. Grosjean of the Grosjean Rice Milling Company of San Francisco left Saturday as the representative of the rice millers of the Golden State to confer with Herbert Hoover as to governmental control of the rice industry.

"The largest rice crop in California history is now being harvested," said Grosjean before his departure for the East, "and every mill will be running at full capacity within a short time. Should the government decide that the interests of the people demand control, a price will be fixed on paddy rice, as has already been done on wheat, and each rice mill will be licensed by the government. The speculators in rice will be the only losers by fair governmental regulation."

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TWO PUBLIC SAFETY HEARINGS.

The Industrial Accident Commission has arranged for two public safety hearings to be held in the Underwood building, 525 Market street (Room 407), San Francisco. The first hearing is called for Thursday, October 18th, at 10 a. m., to consider tentative general construction safety orders. The second hearing will consider tentative revisions of sundry elevator safety orders on Friday morning, October 19th, at 10 a. m.

Similar public hearings will be held one week later in Room 405, Union League building, Los Angeles, each commencing at 10 a. m., the tentative general construction safety orders on Thursday, October 25th, and the tentative revisions of sundry elevator safety orders on Friday, October 26th.

Two committees prepared the tentative general safety orders, one meeting in San Francisco and the other in Los Angeles.

The San Francisco committee was composed of the following: Sylvain Schnaittacher (chairman), E. T. Thurston (vice-chairman), Louis Bailey, Charles Wright, T. W. McClenahan, H. J. Ralston, Emil Hogberg, J. J. Connolly, Russell Hinton, Paul Abel, Walter English, Jos. Kiernan, Jas. A. Macdonald, N. H. McLean, William Wolf, Lawrence Flaherty, J. J. Rosenthal, John R. Brownell (secretary).

The Los Angeles committee was selected as follows: J. J. Backus (chairman), G. W. Saurret (vice-chairman), H. M. Scott, A. R. Walker, C. L. Peck, Burdett Moody, A. J. Werner, Erick Lund, W. E. Stradley, J. J. O'Connor, R. L. Mertz, R. D. Bland, M. L. Holmes, H. J. Henry, R. C. Porter, J. H. Williams, C. A. Hanna, L. A. Pockman, H. L. Boyd (secretary).

Included in the tentative general construction safety orders are requirements for the control, storage and use of explosives and standard practices for blasting; for protection of operatives of motive power used in construction; for proper installation of construction towers, elevators, etc.; for safeguarding of machinery and electrical equipment; for protection of workmen from falling material and against falls of workmen themselves; for various types of scaffolds; for safety nets; for life lines and safety belts; for ladders; for demolishing buildings; for safe piling of material; for safety hooks and slings, etc.

In the State of California during 1916 there were 12,938 industrial injuries to workmen engaged in general construction work. The deaths numbered 107, the permanent injuries 298, and the temporary injuries 12,533. As of June 30, 1917, there was paid the sum of \$537,783.49 for compensation and medical cost. This sum was divided as follows: Compensation, \$345,835.57; medical cost, \$191,947.92. The last amount will not be materially increased but the sum paid for compensation will probably be increased by \$165,462.88, because of the weekly compensation for deaths and permanent injuries. The latter include two life pensions. The 12,938 construction injuries will result in payments approximating \$703,246.37. The time loss for the 12,533 temporary injuries was 146,292 days.

The tentative revisions of sundry elevator safety orders include revisions to Elevator Safety Orders Nos. 300, 301, 302, 306, 308, 309, 310, 313, 314, 317, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334. These refer to inspection of elevators, various requirements for belt and chain driven machines and friction machines, slack cable devices, elevator pump regulators, speeds of elevators, cables, shipper ropes, car construction and enclosures, car safety devices, counterweights, sheaves, supporting beams, hatchways and penthouses, elevator pits, elevator doors and gates, and requirements for the operation and control of elevators.

Copies of these tentative safety orders may be obtained from the Industrial Accident Commission at San Francisco or Los Angeles.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of "Labor Clarion," published weekly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1917.

State of California, County of San Francisco—ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and manager of the "Labor Clarion," and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco.

Editor—James W. Mullen, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)—San Francisco Labor Council, A. W. Brouillet, President, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco; John A. O'Connell, Secretary, Sixteenth and Capp streets, San Francisco.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)—None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee, or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN,

Editor, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1917.

(Seal) JAS. W. DOHERTY.

(My commission expires May 10th, 1917.)

George Eliot makes Felix Holt say: "I'm proof against that word failure, I've seen behind it. The only failure a man ought to fear is failure to cleave to the purpose he sees to be best. As long as a man sees and believes in some great good, he'll prefer working toward that in a way he's best fit for, come what may."

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THE ARIZONA SITUATION.

President Wilson's personal commission has just received and dispatched the following series of telegrams exposing the recent attempts of the copper companies of Clifton, Morenci, and Metcalf to make a last use of the blacklist.

In reply to a telegram from the general grievance committee of the unions offering to go back to work pending the arrival of the commission, the Secretary of Labor wired:

"Washington, D. C., September 27, 1917.

"S. A. Heath, Chairman Joint Strike Committee.

"Clifton, Ariz.

"Your telegram received. The commission is a special representative of the President. It will leave for Arizona Sunday, September 30th. We expect to look into all of the disputes in that State with a view to finding a just basis of adjustment, and the commission will use all of the influence it possesses to secure the acceptance of such a basis. We would be gratified if operations could be resumed pending the arrival of the commission.

"W. B. WILSON, Secy. 6.15 p. m."

"Clifton, Ariz., September 27, 1917.

"Mr. W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor,

"Washington, D. C.

"Your telegram received. All men will return to work pending your arrival.

"(Signed) S. A. HEATH."

"11 s n 37 Govt.

"BR Washington, D. C., 10.20 a. m., Sept. 28, 1917

"S. A. Heath, Chairman Joint Strike Committee, Clifton, Ariz.

"Your telegram received stating men will re-

sume work pending arrival of commission. We appreciate very highly the action of the men in this respect.

"W. B. WILSON, Secy. 8.50 a. m."

With these assurances from the Government that it was gratified with the proposed resumption of work, the union miners confidentially addressed the following communication to copper company managers:

"Clifton, Arizona, Sept. 29, 1917.

"Mr. Norman Carmichael,

"Manager A. C. Co.

"Mr. M. H. McLean,

"Manager, Phelps, Dodge & Co.

"Mr. J. W. Bennie,

"Manager, Shannon C. Co.

"Gentlemen: Complying with instructions from the General Grievance Committee, representing the employees throughout the district, and in full accord with the wishes of those at one time employed by the Phelps, Dodge Corporation, the A. C. Co., and Shannon C. Co., I wish to advise you that all men working for these companies prior to the strike are willing to return to work, October 1, 1917.

"I also wish to state that their representatives are in receipt of a wire from W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Department of Labor, and his desire is that operations be resumed pending the arrival of his commission. After giving this matter full consideration the employees of this district are in sympathy with Mr. Wilson's wishes and have taken the present attitude.

"Hoping to hear from you if our decision is

satisfactory, and requesting immediate reply, I am

"Very truly yours,

"P. M. VARGAS, Secy.,

"General Grievance Committee."

Answer came quickly from the mine managers. M. H. McLean, speaking for the Phelps Dodge Corporation, told a union committee of four that he would have nothing to do with them now or in the future. Norman Carmichael, of the Arizona Copper Company, refused even to see the committee, but said over the telephone that he would not answer the communication of the unions. He condescended, however, to say that the men might apply for work as individuals. The plan of the companies was to enforce the blacklist and so the desire of President Wilson's commission was promptly scrapped by the copper owners.

But companies cannot enforce blacklists unless men apply for work, and as the miners would not go back to the mines except in a body, the managers were put to it to try a little direct action with the aid of gunmen. Circulating rumors to the effect that a thousand strike breakers were coming from the south, and thereby causing the Mexican miners to picket certain mines near Morenci in large numbers, the cry was raised that Clifton was to be attacked by a Mexican mob. Followed promptly the sheriff and deputies who arrested and jailed seventy-three of the officers and leaders of the unions, constituting the entire number of union men found on the companies' blacklist.



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WEINBERG TRIAL OPENS.

By Frederick Esmond.

The oft postponed trial of Israel Weinberg opened in the court of Judge Dunne on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 9th. Judge Dunne himself, however, was not on the bench. For although on the previous day he had refused a motion to disqualify himself on account of prejudice, yet he came to the final decision that the state of his health would not permit him to preside in the case. And so once more he called in Judge Seawell of Santa Rosa to act in his stead.

This is the same Judge Seawell to whom Dunne gave charge of the trial of Rena Mooney, during which trial he threw open the doors to the admission of all kinds of evidence with the object of establishing a case of conspiracy that the prosecution was so anxious to set up. The result was a complete vindication of Mrs. Mooney by the verdict of acquittal brought in by the jury on that occasion.

And now Israel Weinberg is to face the same judge, with the same official in charge of the empanelling of a jury, and the certainty that the same latitude will be allowed to the prosecution as was allowed in the trial of Mrs. Mooney.

The specific point that the prosecution is anxious to make is that Weinberg was the driver of the "jitney" that is alleged to have conveyed the Mooneys and Billings down to the corner of Market and Steuart streets on that fatal July afternoon some fourteen months ago. The identification of that "jitney" rests solely upon the testimony of the cattleman, Oxman from Oregon.

With regard to Oxman, it is interesting to note that now that he is back again safe in the wilds of his Oregon home, he has taken on the pose of a martyr that has been unjustly persecuted for the cause of truth, and is threatening dire penalties against those whom he alleges are his "persecutors," saying that he intends to bring an action for \$250,000.

Meanwhile the story is going the rounds of the legal circles in the immediate neighborhood, that the distinguished attorney who was retained to handle the defense of Oxman received for his services the sum of \$10,000. But the Chamber of Commerce has not yet expressed its intention of appointing either Cobb or any other of its special legal retainers to assist in the prosecution of Weinberg as it did in the trial of Mrs. Mooney. Six weeks ago they fired the confidential executive of the Law and Order committee. Last week they fired their "efficiency expert" whom they had retained at an enormous sum to gather up data on the labor movement and industrial unrest. These things speak for themselves.

WEEPS FOR CHILDREN.

W. E. Robinson, a Belair, Md., canner, is heart-broken because the Keating-Owen Child Labor law has forced him to employ men and women instead of little children. In a letter to a local newspaper Mr. Robinson says:

"Since the 1st of September I have not permitted these boys and girls to work in my factory. They are healthy, industrious youngsters, and the work they have been doing was very beneficial to them, mentally and physically. But my heart aches for them now. Their parents are all at work in the factory. Where are these husky boys and girls; what are they doing?"

"The advocates of this child labor law have undertaken a serious responsibility. I sincerely trust the Supreme Court of the United States will declare it unconstitutional, and I hope Congress will wake up to the absurdity of it, as it now stands, and repeal or at least modify it."

He who has conferred a kindness should be silent; he who has received one should speak of it.—Seneca.

THE CAR STRIKE.

The strike of the platform men of the United Railroads is entering upon its tenth week and the men are as determined to stay out until they win as they were the day they left their posts and crippled the greedy corporation.

In the beginning the president of the corporation insisted there was no strike and that only a few men had left the employ of the company. Now he admits there was something of a strike, but states that it is over and the company is unconcerned with the demands or desires of the men. If that statement were true, Lilienthal would be one of the happiest men in San Francisco today. But he knows it is not true, and he has good reason to know it. His corporation must be losing from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per day, and there is little to cheer the greedy bunch in the prospects for removing this drain in the immediate future unless the corporation yields to the demands of the strikers. Besides the financial losses being suffered by the corporation at the present time, there is springing up all around it a competition from which it will never recover, and this does not have a tendency to move the corporation officials to hilarity.

The strike is not over, and the railroad company has not in its employ anything like the number or character of men it desires. It has an army of thugs and gunmen that is being kept at great expense, but the creatures making up this army are not carmen, nor do they expect to be. They are the very dregs of society and totally destitute of any ambition to be anything else, and Mr. Lilienthal and his fellow greed-mongers are very well aware of this fact.

The determination to continue their fight for an eight-hour day and a living wage was reached at a meeting of the car men in the Labor Temple last Friday afternoon, when a secret ballot was taken on the proposal to return to work. By a vote of 770 to 22 the men agreed to remain on strike, pending further efforts to settle the labor dispute. The Labor Council, the same evening, voted unanimously to levy a boycott on the cars of the United Railroads and to appeal to the unions to continue the collection of the 2½ per cent assessment.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION.

Some facts concerning the approaching school bond election:

Bond issue, \$3,500,000; interest, 4½%.

Denomination \$1,000 each running from 5 to 25 years.

This year's budget includes six months' interest.

Will build 23 new school buildings and additions; 20 elementary schools with 188 class rooms; 3 high schools. Purchase 13 additional sites. Buildings to be completed within 2½ years. Sixteen school sites are now clear and ready for buildings.

Buildings to be constructed and lands to be purchased are stated in bond issue. Money voted must be used where stated.

Proposed buildings and lands to take care of worst conditions, irrespective of districts.

One hundred and thirteen classes without rooms in present school buildings; 72 classes in temporary shacks; 15 classes in auditoriums; 4 classes in lunch and dressing rooms; 2 classes in corridors; 12 classes in rented stores and houses; 8 one-half day classes; 939 classes of over 30 pupils, of which 61 classes have over 50 pupils; 30 pupils the maximum class for proper instruction.

Thirteen buildings over 40 years old should be rebuilt.

City has 65,000 school children. Average annual increase of 2,000 for past 8 years.

No funds in budget for school buildings this year.

City is paying \$3,500 rent annually for temporary school quarters.

A. W. BROUILLET
ANNOUNCES
THE REMOVAL OF HIS
LAW OFFICES TO ROOM 302
HUMBOLDT BANK
BUILDING



[State Inheritance Tax Department
John S. Chambers, Controller]

THE STANDARD SINCE 1894

"Lundstrom"
HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE
First in Quality First in Style

— STORES —

1126 Market 2640 Mission
606 Kearny 26 Third
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DON'T PATRONIZE
THE PRODUCTS OF THE
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

THEY ARE UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED
LABOR

BUT—Be sure to purchase the products of the following firms who are employing men and women affiliated with the Organized Trade Union Movement:

The Independent Cracker Co.
The American Biscuit Co.
The Standard Biscuit Co.
The Mutual Biscuit Co.
The California Biscuit Co.

By purchasing the products of these firms you are protecting UNION LABOR and HOME INDUSTRY.

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Cracker Packers, Auxiliary to Local No. 125.

**SECURE AND PROFITABLE**

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

Humboldt Savings Bank

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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To unions subscribing for their
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the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1917.

For see the sun is risen, and his beam
Makes clear the matin voices of the birds
And the murk night of stars is overworn
Then linger not till folk come from the house
But straight confer; since, where we stand, is now
No time for tarrying, but high time for deeds.
—From the "Electra" of Sophocles.

Frederick the Great used to say that when he
wanted to punish a province he let it be gov-
erned by its philosophers. This thought con-
tains a great truth, signally manifest in the pres-
ent world crisis. Germany is now suffering for
its belief in her philosophers glorifying war and
militarism.

The union label on an article purchased indi-
cates that the conditions under which it was
manufactured were satisfactory to those who
produced it, and that in itself ought to be the
very strongest kind of a recommendation to the
justice-loving individual. Demand the union
label on all purchases.

The European battlefields have demonstrated
that the best soldiers in the world are those
who under normal conditions were devoted to the
ways of peace. That the man from the field,
the shop and the factory can lay aside his imple-
ments of industry and take up the sword and
use it effectively has been proven beyond the
 peradventure of a doubt. The Australian and
Canadian soldiers have made it plain that there
is no task of war that they can not be sent to
and complete in a fashion to cover them and
their countries with glory. With the future of
democracy in such hands it is safe.

The new 4 per cent Liberty Bonds are exempt
from all State and local taxes. The new 4 per
cent Liberty Bonds are exempt from the normal
Federal income tax. New 4 per cent Liberty
Bonds to a principal amount of \$5000 in the
hands of each investor, in addition to the above,
are exempt from all Federal taxation except es-
tate and inheritance taxes—that is, are exempt
from surtaxes and excess profit taxes, as well as
normal income taxes. This means that as re-
gards the average citizen, including those in
comfortable circumstances, the new 4 per cent
bonds are practically tax exempt. Official statis-
tics show that of the 100,000,000 or more popu-
lation of the United States, only 3824 have in-
comes above \$100,000 per annum, and in the
case of anyone having an income less than this
figure, the new 4 per cent bonds are a more
desirable investment than the fully tax exempt
3½ per cent bonds of the first loan.

:: Arrogant Copper Kings ::

During the convention of the California State Federation of Labor held in Sacramento last week we had the pleasure of meeting John L. Donnelly, president of the Arizona State Federation of Labor, and getting some first-hand information concerning conditions in that sorely tried State. Mr. Donnelly, be it understood, is a thorough trade unionist and not an I. W. W., as the copper barons of Arizona would have the general public believe.

He related to us how the copper barons, who do not live in the State themselves, send in their satellites with definite instructions as to what is to be done. And the things to be done have but a single object in view—that of returning profits to the stockholders of the copper companies, with absolutely no regard for the methods used. These methods, when necessary, ruthlessly cast aside all law, ignore the rights of citizens and even resort to cold-blooded murder.

The daily papers of the State, Mr. Donnelly explained, are all not only controlled by the copper companies, but are actually owned by them, thus making it impossible for honest news to be sent out of the State.

The men deported from Bisbee last July were not, as press dis-
patches announced, I. W. W. agitators, but about 35 per cent of them
were members of organizations affiliated with the American Federa-
tion of Labor, about 35 per cent I. W. W. men, and the balance with
no union connections whatever, but persons who had expressed their
dislike for the methods of the copper barons.

Practically the same thing has been done in all mining districts
of the State except on a smaller scale. Striking miners are arrested
on charges of vagrancy, juries picked that will do the bidding of the
copper masters wherever that is possible, and the men herded into
pens under guard of a band of thugs organized under a highly patriotic
title, "The Loyalty League," but the only loyalty there is in the mem-
bership is loyalty to the lawlessness of the mine owners.

The recklessness of the mine owners in demonstrating their
patriotism and loyalty to the Government was well illustrated when
the strikers offered to submit their difficulties to a board of arbitra-
tion composed of three members—one appointed by the President of
the United States, one by the president of the American Federation
of Labor, and the third by the employers. They had nothing to submit.

They also made a splendid display of their great love of the
United States when they announced that the commission appointed
by President Wilson to investigate, and if possible settle the strike,
would not be listened to by the mine managers.

Present indications, Mr. Donnelly said, were that if the copper
barons do not soon come to their senses, the Government will take
possession of the mines and operate them. He says there is no copper
being mined in the struck districts, the few strikebreakers brought in
being without any mining experience whatever and therefore unable
to do more than fill the hospitals of the State with injured persons as
the result of mine accidents.

The Federal Commission arrived in Phoenix on Monday last and
started to work at once, but no reports have come from them as to
what they expect to be able to accomplish.

The State Federation of Labor last Saturday decided to issue
an appeal to the unions of California to aid financially the 12,000
copper miners of the stricken State.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

California has contributed a total of 11,786 volunteer enlisted men since April 2nd. Of this number there has been 4,391 enlistments in the regular army, while the California National Guard has been raised from 4,466 to more than 10,000 men.

There are some pro-Germans in this country who believe they are so clever that they are fooling the American people with their hypocritical arguments against the government, but some day they will be aroused from their egotistical dream in no gentle fashion. Then they will have more respect for America and Americans. Hasten the day!

Pupils of the Bernal Heights school went on strike Monday morning as a protest against school teachers patronizing the cars of the United Railroads. The police rounded up a great number of the youngsters and brought them back, excepting 20 of the youthful leaders who were disciplined by the principal of the school and suspended. The parents intend to take the matter up with the proper authorities and would like to know if the teachers are with the people or the United Railroads. Just at this time the teachers are asking the city for an increase in wages. They ought to be told to apply to the United Railroads for a raise if they persist in patronizing unfair cars.

County boards of supervisors throughout the State are being urged to increase their appropriation for charitable work as a result of the report just rendered to Governor William D. Stephens, as chairman of the State Council of Defense, by Dr. John R. Haynes, head of the Committee on Relief of the State Council. In his report Dr. Haynes says that because of increased prices, county appropriations for the care of indigent and orphaned children are much too small for the demands which will be made upon them during the coming year. Larger appropriations for the aid of indigent families with small children and orphanages are especially urged by Dr. Haynes. In many cases, says the report, lack of sufficient sustenance, particularly milk, is resulting in many children in the State being slowly starved. The request of the State Council of Defense to County Boards of Supervisors is that at least \$14 a month be provided for the care of each homeless or dependent child.

City Engineer O'Shaughnessey, in a letter to the Supervisors, has explained the reasons for his refusal to furnish W. B. Holton, director of the San Francisco Bureau of Governmental Research, with certain information compiled by the city engineer's department regarding the Hetch-Hetchy water project. The chief reason assigned is that Holton's research work is financed largely by power companies which are opposed to the development of the city's water and power supply. Mr. O'Shaughnessey states that the San Francisco Bureau of Research is a branch of the New York bureau which is partially financed by the Rockefeller foundation. As a clincher, the statement of Senator Chamberlain is quoted to the effect that "no institution founded by John D. Rockefeller can be expected to look with favor or impartiality on municipal ownership or any project connected therewith." It is recommended that no special favors be shown to the research bureau by reason of the bad use heretofore made of advance information furnished it.

WIT AT RANDOM

Mrs. Neighbor—How do you like the new kitchen cabinet your husband bought you? Is it helpful?

Lady of the House—'Tis not. It is the most helpless piece of furniture I ever owned. When you want to throw something at the old man, you have got to look through the card-index for an hour before you find out where you keep the rollin' pin.

"Well, George," said the president of the company to old George, "how goes it?"

"Fair to middlin', sir," George answered. And he continued to currycomb a-bay horse.

"Me an' this here hoss," George said suddenly, "has worked for your firm sixteen year."

"Well, well," said the president, thinking a little guiltily of George's salary. "And I suppose you are both highly valued, George, eh?"

"H'm," said George, "the both of us was took sick last week, and they got a doctor for the hoss, but they just docked my pay."—"Home Companion."

Marion—What's your dog's name?

Helen—Ginger.

Marion—Does Ginger bite?

Helen—No; Ginger snaps.—Yale "Record."

"My wife is after a liberty loan."

"A what?"

"A liberty loan. She wants me to loan her enough money so she can get a divorce."—Ex.

Humane Officer—I trust that you feed your horses with punctuality.

Driver—No, sir; with hay and oats.—Boston "Transcript."

The chairman of the committee was addressing a meeting at a teachers' institute:

"My friends, the schoolwork is the bulhouse of civilization, I mean—ah—"

He began to feel frightened.

"The bullhouse is the schoolwork of civ—"

A smile could be felt.

"The workhouse is the bulschool of—"

He was evidently twisted.

"The schoolbul is the housework—"

An audible snicker spread over the audience.

"The bulschool—"

He was getting wild. So were his hearers. He mopped his perspiration, gritted his teeth, and made a fresh start.

"The schoolhouse, my friends—"

A sigh of relief went up. Hamlet was himself again!

He gazed serenely around. The light of triumphant self-confidence was enthroned upon his brow.

"Is the woolbark—"

And that is when he lost consciousness.—"Answers."

"How wonderful your painting is! It fairly makes my mouth water."

"A sunset makes your mouth water?"

"Oh, is it a sunset? I thought it was a fried egg."—Utica "Globe."

The workman was busily employed by the roadside, and the wayfarer paused to inquire. "What are you digging for?"

The workingman looked up.

"Money," he said.

"Money. And when do you expect to strike it, my good man?"

"On Saturday!" replied the other and resumed operations.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOW DO YOU TACKLE YOUR WORK?

How do you tackle your work each day?

Are you scared of the job you find?

Do you grapple the task that comes your way
With a confident, easy mind?

Do you stand right up to the work ahead,
Or fearfully pause to view it?

Do you start to toil with a sense of dread,
Or feel that you're going to do it?

You can do as much as you think you can,
But you'll never accomplish more;

If you're afraid of yourself, young man,
There's little for you in store.

For failure comes from the inside first,
It's there if you only knew it,

And you can win, though you face the worst,
If you feel that you're going to do it.

Success! It's found in the soul of you,
And not in the realm of luck!

The world will furnish the work to do,
But you must provide the pluck.

You can do whatever you think you can,
It's all in the way you view it;

It's all in the start that you make, young man;
You must feel that you're going to do it.

How do you tackle your work each day?

With confidence clear, or dread?

What to yourself do you stop and say

When a new task lies ahead?

What is the thought that is in your mind?

Is fear ever running through it?

If so, just tackle the next you find

By thinking you're going to do it.

—From "A Heap o' Livin'," by Edgar A. Guest.

AMERICANISMS!

God grant that we soon may have this tranquilizing peace of which philosophers have dreamed and poets have sung, but peace when it comes must mean the crushing of militarism for all time to come.—Samuel Gompers.

We will stand with the world against militarism. We are not in this fight because we love war. We are fighting because we love peace. We know that this world is not big enough for peace and Prussian militarism. Militarism, all militarism, must be destroyed, no matter what the cost.—Clarence Darrow.

This war is the supreme struggle of democracy against autocracy. Do away with democracy and achievement ends. Take whatsoever you will in securing better conditions, better hours, better pay, in emancipation of labor, better division of world's wealth for labor—how will you secure any one of these things except through democracy?—Charles Edward Russell.

We cannot acquiesce in a cowardly peace. We cannot fail to struggle against despotism and militarism that would dominate the world. We cannot surrender that democracy we have inherited after so great a struggle.—John Spargo.

The true meaning of democracy? It is something that links the least man with the throne of the eternal meaning of existence and gives that humblest man the divine enfranchisement.—J. Stitt Wilson.

I see in the American labor movement the greatest champion of an industrial democracy of a free state and a happy and contented people.—Frank P. Walsh.



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.
W. A. Weber, President
J. J. Matheson, Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum, Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King, Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less, Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall, Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Oakland Branch.
Jim Cray, Secretary
J. J. Atkins, Business Representative
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, October 9, 1917.

President Walter A. Weber, presiding.
Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.
Transfer deposited: Willard J. Flashman, No. 104, Salt Lake City, flute.
Transfers withdrawn: Burnette Wilkie and H. L. Runge.
Resigned: P. E. Sammon.

"The printed card of membership shall be the only warrant for business." Leaders and other members are cautioned against engaging or playing with any member who cannot show fully paid up card for the current quarter.

The following members have joined the United States army forces for the period of the war: Geo. B. Wild, A. Anderson, Jr., James Kerr, E. Gulde, Chas. D. Dowski, Charles Frank, O. J. Trevillian, H. V. Reno, D. H. Brooks, Joe Livingstone, Vigor Olson, Vernon Ferry, W. E. Mires, Ralph Murray, R. M. Blodgett, A. J. Giacomini, H. C. Payson, W. H. Lee, L. E. Spadina, S. T. Wooley, H. A. Williams, W. Person, Fred Anthes, H. F. Anderson, F. Fragale, H. Olmstead, G. Balice, A. K. Burns, C. Ratti, V. Schlippetti, Max Firestone, G. L. Frederick, B. I. Indig, A. Mancini, F. H. Steele, J. Schlippetti, Clarence Johansen.

"Alexander's Band" New U. S. Anthem?

The Philadelphia "Public Ledger" contains the following from its London correspondent: An officer friend of mine of the Royal Naval Air Service writes from an aeroplane training station far behind the lines in France: "Recently the station gave an entertainment. Hearing that American officers would probably be present a letter was hurriedly dispatched to a music store in Paris for the band parts of the American national anthem. At the end of the entertainment all stood to attention when the national anthems were played. After all the others, America being the latest ally, there burst upon the ears of the astonished Americans the inspiring strains of 'Alexander's Rag-Time Band.'"

Blew His Job Away.

At a dance in a small hall where the orchestra consisted of violin, cornet and piano, the leader, a violinist, said to the cornet player: "Say, Jim, there's a committee here to hear the music, work it up, and I'll get the job." The cornet player blew his mightiest and the committee had a talk with the leader.

"Did you get the job?" asked the cornist. "Yes," said the leader, "but they said the cornet was too loud, and they want a flute instead."—N. Y. "Knicker."

Liberty Bonds.

The United States offers you an opportunity to invest in the safest security in the world and will pay you 4 per cent interest on your money.

The estimated wealth of the United States is about \$250,000,000,000. Our national debt was a little more than one billion dollars before the break with Germany. Adding to this the two billion dollars borrowed in the first Liberty Loan gives a total national debt of a little over 1 per cent of the total wealth of our country.

The yearly incomes in the United States are

estimated at about forty billion dollars, or thirteen times the total national debt (including the first Liberty Loan) and about 400 times the annual interest charges on our total debt.

If a man should come to you and want you to lend him \$1000 and you knew he owned property worth \$60,000; if you knew that his yearly income was \$13,000 and he gave you his note, would you lend him the \$1000?

Will you lend your money to the United States on such a basis?

Notes.

Chas. E. Schmitt, who had a severe illness last spring and who has been sojourning in the country for the past six months, has returned to the city, fully restored to health.

A desirable studio for rent, \$15.00 per month. Franklin 1701, 1259 Pine street.

The members of the Orpheum Theatre orchestra were each presented with a \$2.50 gold piece and a photograph of Miss Elsie Janis, during her late engagement at this popular playhouse.

Mr. Phelan, formerly pianist at the Empress Theatre, writes from Butte that he is dying to return to 'Frisco, and asks that we advise the members, open to engagement.

Members, please take note of the following changes of address:

Colvin, Frank, 150 Franklin street. Tel. Park 4354.

E. Foerstel, 236 E. Lindsay street, Stockton, Cal. Fraights, Mrs. Fruitvale 2081-R.

Heilbronner, Solmie, 415 Jones street.

Kerr, Jas. J., 316 Military Police and Trains, H. A. Barracks, 46, Camp Lewis, Wash.

Lebovitz, Mrs. Sophie, 3538 London street, Los Angeles.

Lomonte L., 6216 Ellis avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Mancini, F., 6028 Harwood avenue, Oakland.

McKinney, W. F., 518 Seventeenth avenue.

Meredith, Joe, 363 Page street. Tel. Market 1686.

Newman, Sam, 235 Chattanooga street. Tel. Mission 6246.

Phalen, D. D., 133½ W. Broadway, Butte, Mont. Roberts, Joe, Trocadero Cafe, San Diego.

Sadowski, Sam, 142 Fifth avenue. Tel. Pacific 4538.

Rovinsky, Louis, 233 Dolores street.

Searldh, F. P., Federal Hotel, 1087 Market street. Tel. Market 8026.

Stafford, J. L., 1462 Hyde street.

Tilleman, A. L., 555 Warwick avenue, San Leandro.

Tobias, A., 281 Lower Terrace.

Wilkie, Burnette, Adair Hotel, 445 Ellis street.

Williams, Harry W., 116 Lake street, Oakland. Tel. Lakeside 1552.

Wood, Bertram, 16 E. Oak street, Stockton.

Douglas, A. L., Herald Hotel, Jones and Eddy streets.

Creitz, F., 561 Clay street, Oakland. Tel. Lakeside 3193.

Levy, A. W. Fillmore 3658.

Reading To Music.

"As I lounged at my ease on the veranda, serenely content with the pages of a favorite author, I became conscious of an unusual sound—vague, continuous, rhythmic. Disinclined to per-

mit my thoughts to wander from the text, at the back of my mind a dim sensation of uneasiness, almost of resentment, because of the slight audible intrusion, betrayed itself. Close my mental ear as firmly as I could, the sound persisted externally, softly but undeniably. Having overcome the first uneasiness, I studied the perfect prose without pausing to reflect on the origin of the petty disturbance. In a few minutes the annoyance—if the trivial distraction deserved so harsh an epithet—changed, giving place to a sense of refined pleasure almost as fatal to my complacency, for it compelled me to think apart. What was this new pleasure? Ah, I was reading to an accompaniment—a faint, far-off improvisation just on the verge of silence, too scant and exclusive for half-hearted, critical analysis. This reading of delightful prose, while the tenderest harmony hummed in my ears, was too rare to be placidly enjoyed."

E. J. Banfield is telling in his book, "My Tropic Isle," an experience on an island off the coast of Queensland.

"Still, fain to read, but with the niceties of the art embarrassed, I began to question myself. Whence this pleasant yet provoking refrain? Not of the sea, for a glassy calm had prevailed all day; not of the rain which pattered faintly on the roof. This sound phantom that determinedly beckoned me from my book—whence, and what was it?

"Listening attentively and alert, the mystery vanished. It was the commotion, subdued by the distance of three-quarters of a mile, of thousands of nutmeg pigeons—a blending of thousands of simultaneous 'coo-hoos' with the rustling and beating of wings upon the thin, slack strings of casuarinas. The swaying and switching of the slender-branched and ever-sighing trees with the courageous notes of homing birds had made the curious melody with which my reading had fallen into tune.

"Again taking my ease, the mellow 'roaring' of the multitude of gentle doves commingling with the aeolian blandness of trees swinging under the weight of restless birds, became once more an idealistic accompaniment to the book. I read, or rather declaimed inarticulately, to the pleasing strain until light and sound failed—the one as softly and insensibly as the other.

"Relieved of the agreeable pressure of the text, my thoughts turned to the consideration of bird voices—more to the notes of pigeons, their variety and range. There are sounds, little in volume and rather flat than sharp, rather moist than dry, which seem to carry further under favoring atmospheric conditions than louder and more acute noises. The easy contours of soothing sounds seem to resemble the lazy swell of the sea; while fleet, though less sustained, noises may be compared to jumpy waves caused by a smart breeze. Pitched in a minor key sounds roll along with little friction and waste, whereas a louder, shriller, stinging note may find in the still air a less pliant medium. The cooing of pigeons—a sound of low velocity—has a longer range than the shrieking of parrots. . . . Thus reflecting, I was less astonished that the coo-hooing of the congregation had reached me through three-quarters of a mile of vacant air. There was no competing noise. It was just the fluid tone that filled to the overflowing, otherwise empty, shallow spaces."

THE LIBERTY LOAN.

By W. G. McAdoo.

There is now offered to the American people a new issue of \$3,000,000,000 of bonds, to be known as the second Liberty loan. They will be issued in such denominations and upon such terms that every patriotic citizen will have an opportunity to assist the government by lending his money upon the security of a United States government bond. It is essential to the success of the war and to the support of our gallant troops that these loans shall not only be subscribed, but over-subscribed. No one is asked to lend his money to the government. The loans will be repaid in full with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. A government bond is the safest investment in the world. It is as good as currency and yet better, because the government bond bears interest and currency does not. No other investment compares with it for safety, ready convertibility into cash and unquestioned availability as collateral security for loans in any bank in the United States.

People by the thousands ask the treasury constantly how they can help the government in this war. Through the purchase of Liberty bonds everyone can help. No more patriotic duty can be performed by those who cannot actually fight upon the field of battle than to furnish the government with the necessary money to enable it to give our brave soldiers and sailors all that they require to make them strong for the fight and capable of winning a swift victory over our enemies.

We fight, first of all, for America's vital rights, the right to the unmolested and unobstructed use of the high seas, so that the surplus products of our farms, our mines and our factories may be carried into the harbors of every friendly nation in the world. Our welfare and prosperity as a people depend upon our right of peaceful intercourse with all the nations of the earth. To abandon these rights by withdrawing our ships and commerce from the seas upon the order of a military despot in Europe would destroy prosperity and bring disaster and humiliation upon the American people. We fight to protect our citizens against assassination and murder upon the high seas while in the peaceful exercise of these rights demanded by international law and every instance and dictate of humanity.

We fight to preserve our democratic institutions and our sovereignty as a nation against the menace of a powerful and ruthless military autocracy headed by the German Kaiser, whose ambition is to dominate the world. We fight also for the noble ideal of universal democracy and liberty, the right of the smallest and weakest nations equally with the most powerful to live and to govern themselves according to the will of their own people. We fight for peace, for that just and lasting peace which agonized and tortured humanity craves and which not the sword nor the bayonet of a military despot but the supremacy of vindicated right alone can restore to a distracted world. To secure these ends I appeal to every man who resides upon the soil of free America and enjoys the blessings of her priceless institutions to join the league of patriots by purchasing a Liberty bond.

POLITICAL CONVENTION.

The joint convention of representatives of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council will be held in the auditorium of the Labor Temple, Saturday evening, October 13th, and all delegates are urged to be present because at this meeting candidates will be indorsed for the various municipal offices to be filled at the November election, and arrangements will be made to prosecute a campaign to elect the candidates indorsed. The interests of labor are vitally involved in the coming election and there should be no lack of interest in the convention.

PLENTY OF WORKERS.

That while there is a nation-wide shortage of labor in all lines of industry, there has not been any serious losses of crops because of inability of California farmers to secure needed farm labor, is the text of a report made to Governor William D. Stephens as chairman of the State Council of Defense by Professor R. L. Adams, Federal and State Farm Labor agent, following a complete survey of the farm labor situation throughout the State. The report covers two months of activities and investigations by the State Farm Labor Bureau, recently installed with headquarters at the College of Agriculture of the University of California.

According to Professor Adams' report to Governor Stephens, county farm labor agents, who are keeping in immediate touch with local situations, have been installed in thirty-nine counties of the State. The remaining counties not having farm labor agents are located in mountain or cattle raising districts of the State. During the two months that the State Farm Labor Bureau has been active, Professor Adams reports that there has been no serious accumulation of requests for farm laborers.

In his report, Professor Adams takes up more than a dozen phases of the farm labor situation, including a reported shortage of beet field workers in Southern California, where sugar companies allege the labor shortage may cause a heavy loss of sugar beet crops. In commenting upon the sugar beet situation, Professor Adams states that a sufficient number of beet field laborers are available, but that they refuse to work at the wage offered by beet growers. In this connection the State Farm Labor Agent alleges that in an effort to keep down the price of labor, several Southern California sugar companies have notified sugar beet growers of that section that they will refuse to buy the crops of any grower who pays more than \$2.50 a day, without board, to workers.

Among the recent farm labor surveys made by the Farm Labor Bureau, was one in Alameda County, where thirty automobiles were pressed into service and approximately 900 farmers visited for the purpose of finding out their labor needs. Of the 900 farmers called upon, only 41 needed additional farm labor and their total demands for help aggregated only 148 persons. Investigators who made the Alameda county survey reported that none of the many farmers visited said anything regarding his inability to get farm help.

In Imperial and Fresno counties, where it was reported to the State Council of Defense that serious farm labor shortages were threatened, Professor Adams reports that growers' associations have taken steps to bring in farm labor at the time when they will be needed later in the harvesting season. Fresno fruit growers, it is said, have appointed a field labor agent to recruit farm help in other parts of the State for the fruit and raisin picking season which started August 15th. In Imperial county growers have subscribed to a large fund which will be used to bring in a large number of laborers from other parts of the State when they are wanted for the cotton picking season, which started about September 15th. It is pointed out by Professor Adams that large numbers of farm laborers now engaged in crop harvesting in other sections will be available for both Fresno and Imperial districts when their late crop harvests start there.

Data gathered by the State farm labor agents from a dozen other States in various parts of the country show that there is a serious farm labor shortage throughout the Nation. In Texas, it is said that growers face a heavy loss of their cotton crop because of a general exodus of negroes. Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio, New York, and other States, also report that it has been necessary to press into service high school boys, college students, and even grammar school pupils to aid in harvesting farm crops.

In reports to Professor Adams, county farm agents call attention to irresponsible methods on the part of many farmers whom they are endeavoring to aid. In numerous instances it is said that farmers have called upon county farm labor agents to supply them with help and when the needed help has been secured for delivery, the farmers have advised the farm labor agents that they already had secured other workers. In several cases, it is recorded that farm labor agents have gone to considerable expense to secure needed farm laborers and have hired conveyances to transport the workers to the farm where they reported as needed, only to find out upon their arrival that the farmer had employed workers from other sources.

BEST DIVIDEND GETTER.

"If any one is in doubt as to whether or not organization pays refer them to the members of the Flour and Cereal Workers' Union," says the Minneapolis "Labor Review."

"This union has been conducting an active organizing campaign for just one month with the result that when the big milling companies paid off a week ago every worker in the mills received an increase of 25 cents a day.

"There is not a member of the union who has invested more than \$1.60 in the organization, yet the dividends for the last month alone in the form of increased wages amounted to about \$7.50."

WANTS LABOR PRICE SET.

Philadelphia business men are urging a "scientific" basis for government price fixing and ask employing interests throughout the country to favor the government controlling wages as well as commodity prices.

This plan was rejected by the recent Atlantic City war conference of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, but Philadelphia business men are so convinced that a scheme that was in vogue in England during the middle ages will now prove successful that they are asking business men elsewhere to support it.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 5, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by the Secretary who called for nominations for chairman. Delegate Walsh was elected as chairman for the evening.

Roll Call of Officers—President Brouillet and Vice-President Haggerty were excused on account of attending convention of State Federation of Labor.

Credentials—Mailers—E. Garrigan. Ladies' Garment Workers—M. Caplan. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Donations from the following unions for the striking carmen: Waiters, Typographical, Mailers, Electrical Workers No. 92, Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, Baggage Messengers, Electrical Workers No. 537, Cap Makers, Auto Bus Operators. Announcement of the arrival of Hon. W. A. Holman, Premier of Government of New South Wales, who is also a labor man. From Mayor James Rolph, acknowledging receipt of resolutions dealing with the bond issue for new and improved schools. From Retail Clerks' Union, stating that Sam Berger was now fair to their organization.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Stable and Garage Workers, requesting assistance in unionizing the Risdon and Gilmore stables; also stating that its trouble with the National Ice Cream Company has been settled. Wage scale of Watchmen's Union. Wage scale and agreement of Janitors' Union. Appeal for financial assistance from Federal Union No. 15,095, Fornfelt, Mo.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Wm. Costley, copy of resolution dealing with the International Negro League.

Requests complied with—From Typographical Union, requesting Council to protest against the printing of the "Camp and Trench" in the Los Angeles "Times." From Mr. Astredo, requesting President Brouillet to serve on the advisory board of the National Child Labor Committee. From Elevator Conductors' Union, requesting approval of its request that the Elevator Operators employed by the city receive an increase of salary.

Communication from Delegate Seaman, enclosing charge against President Brouillet, was laid over until the return of Brother Brouillet from the State Federation of Labor convention.

Reports of Unions—Sail Makers—Donated \$100.15 to striking carmen; are organizing men at Mare Island.

Executive Committee—As there was no representative of the Watchmen's Union present the consideration of its wage scale was laid over one week.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The secretary reported the result of the vote of the carmen now on strike as to whether they wished to continue the same or not, as follows: 770 votes in favor of continuing and 22 against.

Resolutions were introduced at this time by Secretary O'Connell, reaffirming the Council's position in this matter and pledging its full moral and financial support to the men now on strike:

"Whereas, On August 11, 1917, the employees of the United Railroads went on strike for the right to organize and at once affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America; and

"Whereas, It is well known to the delegates of this central labor body that the right of organization has for years past been persistently de-

nied the employees of the United Railroads by that corporation, which has used every means at its command to prevent the employees from banding together as trade unionists that they might, through collective bargaining improve their working conditions and secure a decent living wage; and

"Whereas, For the past eight weeks every possible effort has been made to induce the officials of the United Railroads to recognize the right of their employees to organize, and all such efforts have failed; and

"Whereas, At a regular meeting of Division No. 768 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, composed of the employees of the United Railroads now on strike, held Friday morning, October 5, 1917, a complete report of the situation was made by the officers of the San Francisco Labor Council, the international representatives of the Amalgamated Association, officers of several local unions and others who have assisted in the street car strike situation, with the result that the striking street carmen, fully realizing that there is no prospect of an immediate settlement of the strike, voted to continue the struggle for the right to organize and free themselves from the tyranny of the United Railroads; and

"Whereas, The carmen on strike, desire to express their appreciation of the noble support they have received from the organized labor movement of San Francisco; and

"Whereas, It must be apparent to all trade unionists that if this struggle is to be fought to a successful termination, the same loyal support heretofore given by the labor movement of this city, both moral and financial, must and should continue for an indefinite period; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council again gives its indorsement to the strike of the street carmen and pledges its full moral and financial support to the men now on strike; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of this Council be and is hereby instructed to communicate with every labor body in San Francisco and the State Federation of Labor, setting forth the justice of the struggle in which the carmen are now engaged and urging their immediate and generous moral and financial support in this contest between the Carmen's Union and the United Railroads, which means so much to the organized labor movement of San Francisco and the State of California."

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously indorsed.

President Donnelly of the Arizona State Federation of Labor, addressed the Council and appealed for financial assistance for the miners of said State. Moved that the matter be referred to the executive committee; carried.

Brother Wm. Fitzgerald, first vice-president of the International Street Carmen's Union, addressed the Council on the present strike.

Election of Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention—The Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for Delegate Murphy. The chair declared Brother Murphy duly elected to represent this Council.

New Business—Moved that Council notify affiliated unions to take a referendum vote to go on sympathetic strike on October 10th. Amendment, that the matter be referred to the executive committee. Amendment to amendment, to lay on the table. Amendment to amendment lost; the motion to refer to executive committee carried.

Special Meeting of Executive Committee—Committee recommends that the Council levy a boycott on the United Railroads cars; recommendation concurred in.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$2812.60.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$2668.56.

Adjourned at 10:45 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Orpheum

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LABEL SECTION.**Minutes of Regular Meeting Held October 3d.**

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. In the absence of President Fitzgerald and Vice-President McKnight, J. P. Sorensen was elected chairman pro tem.

Roll Call—The following noted absent: Mrs. C. E. McKnight, H. Lustig, R. Baker, P. Barling, T. J. Mahoney. Excused: Peter Fitzgerald, W. G. Desepte.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From the Central Labor Council of Seattle, relative to the strike on in that city in the candy and cracker factories, requesting a boycott be levied on the following firms: Pacific Coast Biscuit Company, Imperial Candy Co., Yours Truly Biscuit Co., Koenig Candy Co., Emery Candy Company; also stating that the following firms had signed the agreement of the union and are therefore entitled to use the label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers: Queen Anne Candy Co. and Washington Candy Co. Request complied with. From Tobacco Workers International Union, requesting all trade unionists to refrain from donating any moneys to the fund being collected by certain interests in New York to supply tobacco to the boys at the front, which fund will be spent with agencies of the Tobacco Trust and United Cigar Stores, and requesting all unionists that desire to donate any money for tobacco for our boys at the front, to either send money direct to the American Federation of Labor or to the Tobacco Workers' International Union. Moved, seconded and carried that any sums sent to this Section for our boys be forwarded to Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Reports of Unions—Shoe Clerks report having received communication from this Section and having paid assessment to continue Label agent; request a more active and concerted demand for the card of the Retail Clerks when purchasing shoes. Pile Drivers report receipt of letter from Section and having complied with request to continue Label agent; request that communication be sent to all unions to send delegates to the meetings of this Section, and if the elected delegates fail to attend to elect new delegates in their place; complied with. Carpenters No. 483 report receipt of communication and having acted favorably thereon; also sent list of all mills and firms entitled to the union stamp of the District Council of Carpenters. Retail Clerks No. 432 voted to continue Label agent assessment; this local will give a ball on Thursday, November 1st, at K. of P. Hall, Thirteenth and Valencia streets, to raise a fund to equip a joint headquarters for Retail Clerks and Shoe Clerks. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers voted to continue Label agent assessment; gained an increase in wages of 5 per cent, also a reduction in working hours to 45 hours per week, all shops closing on Saturday afternoon. Cooks No. 44 adopted new wage scale raising the minimum wage to \$3.50 per day, enforcing same with very little opposition. Waiters also enforcing new wage scale. Cigar Makers report 14,000 cigar makers on strike in New York and Chicago; request a demand for union label cigars; employers in Chicago engaged in a drive on union labor, having indicted thirteen officers of the union in Chicago; still combating Chinese competition in San Francisco. Clerks request a demand for union card and label; conditions in the Mission district very unsatisfactory; workingmen largely patronizing Chinese stores.

Label Agent—Visited Lippitt's in regard to Style-Plus clothing; continued visiting organizations; called on S. F. "Bulletin" in the matter of tobacco fund; called on Roos Bros. to induce them to handle more label merchandise; assisted culinary workers; present before Supervisors. Full report filed.

Trustees reported favorably on all bills; same ordered paid.

Unfinished Business—All unions requested to furnish a list of fair and unfair firms, to send same to secretary of Section, 303 Labor Temple.

New Business—None.

Good and Welfare—Brother Sorensen addressed the delegates on the union label, card and button.

Receipts—Dues, \$26.00; agitation, \$36.50; total \$62.50.

Bills—Hall rent, \$8; Mattie M. Barkley, multi-graphing, \$2.50; Donaldson Printing Co., \$13; E. G. Buehrer, salary, \$62.50; incidentals, \$5; stamps, \$2; George J. Plato, salary for September, \$5; M. E. Kirby, salary for September, \$1; total special fund, general fund, \$36.50; Special fund \$62.50.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned to meet Wednesday, October 17th.

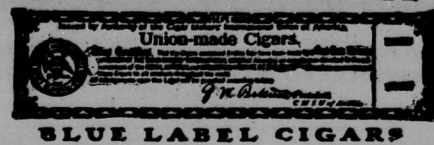
Fraternally submitted,

E. G. BUEHRER, Secretary pro tem.

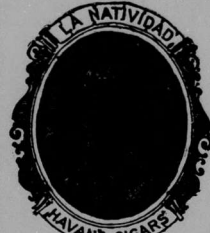
ORPHEUM.

Gus Edwards' "Bandbox Revue," which is described as a youthful fantasy, will be the headline attraction next week at the Orpheum. It has been specially arranged to exploit the talents of Georgie and Cuddles, Mr. Edwards' two most famous proteges. Although still youngsters, they have grown in stature and in years since last seen here and now affix their surnames, calling themselves respectively Georgie Price and Cuddles Edwards. The melodies are of the typical Edwards variety. With the two principals are associated Vincent O'Donnell (the Kid McCormack), Goldie Crusader, Marie Hall and a company of entertainers well skilled in the variety of accomplishment required of them, and a chorus of beauty buds. Al Herman, who is described as "the black laugh" and the assassin of grief and remorse, is a blackface monologist of the impromptu kind and one of the funniest men in vaudeville. Santly and Norton are popular singers and comedians. Their act includes, besides a number of songs, a bit of comedy and burlesque and a few minutes at the piano. Miss Frankie Heath, a singing comedienne of great popularity, who is thoroughly original, will present four song stories. Her accompanist is Eben Litchfield. Colonel Diamond has decided at the age of 81 that he is too young to have an elderly woman as his dancing partner, therefore he has severed his former association and now trips the light fantastic with his granddaughter, a pretty and graceful girl well versed in the moods of terpsichore. The Three Jordan Girls are among the most capable and attractive exponents of the wire. Their feats are original and difficult and performed with a grace and ease full of fascination. Georges Marck's Jungle Players, in "The Wild Guardians," and John B. Hymer's laughable comedietta, "The Night Boat," will be the only holdovers in this splendid and novel bill. A special attraction will be the second episode of the British Government's official war motion picture, "The Retreat of the Germans at the Battle of Arras." As these pictures proceed they will be found to increase in thrill, intensity and interest. That the British army is more cosmopolitan than the military forces of any other nation in the world will be believed after seeing this episode which shows British soldiers, Canadian Dragoons, Australians at Bullecourt, South Africans raiding under hot shell fire, Queenslanders and Tasmanians going forward into the front line trenches, Negro troops from the White Man's Grave on the West Coast of Africa, Hindoos, etc.

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OCTOBER, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	268	Market
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Cartin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.....	112	Hyde
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	*Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.....	818	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	344	Kearny
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	565	Mission
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	485	Pine
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	440	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.....	1216	Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(91)	McNicoll, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25	Jessie
(32)	*Norton, Richard H.....	5716	Geary
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.....	516	Mission
(34)	Reuter Bros.....	513	Valencia
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rinco Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(83)	Samuel Printing Co.....	16	Larkin
(145)	†S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(52)	Turner & Dahnken.....	942	Market
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	26	Mint Ave.
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(33)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2436	California
(43)	Western Printing Co.....	82	Second
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(191)	Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....	442	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(225)	Hogan Bindery Co.....	343	Front
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(221)	Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340	Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(195)	Stumm, E. C.....	675	Stevenson
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(282) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The....
.....509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian...340 Sansome
(121) *California Democrat...Cor. Annie and Jessie
(123) *L'Italia Daily News...118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce...Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(39) *Mission Enterprise.....3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(124) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co...563 Clay
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery
(209) Walter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
United Cigar Stores.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

Among the apprentices who have enlisted and been drafted are the following: Walter Seward of the Barry Chapel; Jacob Silverman of the Progress Press Chapel; Louis Guenley of Carlisle Chapel, and Alfonso Moreschi of Althof & Bahls Chapel.

Wm. D. Rencher of the Dewey Publishing Company Chapel was among the city's draft quota of the National Army that left last Sunday for American Lake.

At the present time there are eighteen members of No. 21 and four apprentices in the service of Uncle Sam.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society has in the service the following members: A. W. Brown, C. W. Edwards, G. R. Castle, Frank Joyce, B. P. Dwyer and Virgil Sawyer.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held next Sunday, October 14th, in Union Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. The board of directors will report on two important propositions—that of making all fines for non-attendance at meetings 50c, and the matter of an assessment of 10c a member to keep in good standing all those who enlist or who are drafted. The first proposition would make all fines 50c, the fine for non-attendance at the annual and semi-annual meetings being \$1.00 and the quarterly meetings being 50c, the amendment if adopted would make all fines uniform. The second proposition seeks to impose an assessment of 10c a member a month for one year, beginning with the month of November, 1917. This assessment to pay the dues of the members who are in the service of the United States Army and Navy. While there are only six members of the Society affected at this time, the board feels that the assessment would be ample to cover the matter for some time to come. The meeting will be called to order at 2 o'clock and a fine of 50c for non-attendance will be imposed.

President George A. Tracy is now a grandfather, his son Barclay being presented with a little daughter on the 21st of September. Barclay was married a year or so ago to Miss Rose O'Neill of San Francisco and since their marriage have been residing in the northwest. Mr. Tracy is now with the Government navy yard at Bremerton, Wash. It is expected that Grandpa Tracy will stop over at Seattle on his way home from Indianapolis to see this new "Heir to the Hoorah."

The proceedings at Indianapolis have at last taken on a definite shape, the following telegram being received from Indianapolis on Tuesday afternoon, October 9th: "International board today named George C. Hitt as chairman of San Francisco case, taking matter away from local parties. Case will be taken up latter part of this week. Our investigation of Hitt shows him as a man entirely fair-minded."

The car strike is still on, the men having voted to remain out for the eight hour day and for \$3.50. The vote was practically unanimous. We are contributing one per cent a week, but we should help them morally by remaining off the cars and inducing others to stay off. The union did not put a fine on for riding on the cars but preferred rather to leave the matter in the hands of the members. The Labor Council has declared a boycott on the U. R. R. and it is our duty now more than ever to assist the men on strike. Their fight is labor's fight and therefore your fight.

A special referendum election will be held on Wednesday, October 17, 1917, to vote on the proposed amendments to the laws of the international union submitted by order of the Colorado Springs convention.

MARITIME ACCIDENT LAW SIGNED.

The benefits of Workmen's compensation, which were denied to maritime workers by a decision of the United States Supreme Court last May, have been restored to them by an amendment to the Federal judiciary code, introduced in Congress by Senator Hiram W. Johnson on September 25th, passed by both Houses and just signed by the President.

The amendment extends to maritime employment the benefits of all State compensation acts. Its adoption in such a short space of time is believed to have established a new record for the adoption of Federal legislation of such humanitarian importance.

Stevedores, longshoremen and other waterfront workers who have been without legal protection against accident since the decision of the Supreme Court was rendered are now brought within the safeguards of the State compensation laws.

CITY PRINTING CONTROVERSY.

By Ferdinand Barbrack.

The matter of the Neal Publishing Company's bids is still "up in the air." At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors held Tuesday, October 9, 1917, the majority of the supplies committee again brought in a recommendation to the effect that the bids of the Neal Company be rejected, and that the different items therein be awarded to the next lowest bidders, thereby reaffirming for the fourth time their position in this matter.

Because the supplies committee, in again arriving at this decision, did not hold a strictly formal meeting, Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher objected to the procedure that had been followed; and, after some acrimonious discussion, the report was withdrawn.

It is unfortunate that the report was not acted upon at the meeting of the Board herein mentioned, as we were assured of its passage.

THE POTATO PROBLEM.

That California potato growers are themselves largely to blame for their inability to market their crops of early potatoes and that farmers must be at least "25 per cent" honest if they are to have the co-operation of distributors and consumers in disposing of their big output of tubers, is the declaration of the Weyl-Zuckerman Company, one of the largest potato distributing and commission houses in San Francisco, in an open letter addressed jointly to the State Council of Defense and to Colonel Harris Weinstock, State Market Director.

The letter, said to express the views of a large number of commission men, is intended as a denial of recent charges made by potato growers that many commission houses were refusing to buy potatoes from growers because of having stocked up with tubers purchased at higher prices earlier in the season and which had to be sold at higher prices to prevent loss, and also to the charge that distributors were systematically beating down the price of potatoes in order to discourage fall planting and that at the same time they were secretly contracting for large acreages of fall and winter potatoes over which they would have complete control.

The Weyl-Zuckerman Company, in addition to charging that growers of early potatoes have never before in the history of California enjoyed such high prices or as much prosperity as they have enjoyed in the marketing of their present crop, also alleges that the failure of the commission houses to promptly find a market for the big tuber output is due to many potato growers failing to live up to their agreements regarding the quality and grading of their crops.

Market Director Weinstock, after citing carefully gathered figures showing that, inclusive of the high price of seed potatoes, it costs the

farmer a maximum of 92½¢ a 100-pound sack to produce potatoes all ready for marketing, declares that at a selling price of \$1.50 a sack, the farmer is able to make a very good profit. He also declares that, while there is a very brisk demand both in California and outside markets for potatoes at the present time, rapidly ripening crops of tubers in other States which have been buying California potatoes is soon to cut off the opportunity of growers here to sell their crops at such good prices.

It is said that recently, while farmers were unable to dispose of their potatoes at \$1.50 a sack, the State Council of Defense took steps to secure orders for several carloads at this price in other States, and that with the finding of an outside market for their tubers, growers immediately jumped the price to \$2 a sack with the result that the State Council was unable to fill the orders.

SHOP MEN ACCEPT.

Federated shop men employed by the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad have cast a favorable ballot on the new wage scale submitted by their committee. All strikers are to be reinstated and wages increased from 2½ to 6 cents an hour, according to grade of work.

WOMEN ORGANIZING.

At New Haven, Conn., the Corset Workers' Union is conducting a vigorous organizing campaign among the women employed in this industry.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE
For Sale at All Grocers

Organize for America, Is Watchword of Alliance in National Campaign!

Organization work for the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy is under way with full speed now. General Organizer Herman Robinson is building an organization machine that reaches into practically every section of the country.

Blank petitions have been placed in the hands of volunteer organizers everywhere. These petitions, filled with names, are beginning to come back to New York headquarters.

Membership cards are being issued as rapidly as possible. These cards are printed in red, white and blue.

Philadelphia and Detroit are two of the larger cities that are coming to the front strongly. In both of these cities organization work is well under way. In New York City a strong local organization has been formed and hundreds of membership petitions are in circulation.

New literature is coming from the press constantly to be used all over the nation. The latest pamphlet issued contains the declaration of "Why America is at War," adopted by the Minneapolis conference of the Alliance.

"Organization work is proceeding with unexpected rapidity," said Mr. Robinson today. "The rate at which applications for membership are coming in is a splendid indication of the loyalty of the American working people. Within the next few weeks we shall have built up a fighting organization that will be a credit to America and to the American labor movement and that will easily take care of the sporadic outcroppings of disloyalty engineered by the German propaganda."

"I ask all those not yet reached by us in this work of organization to write to me at once at national headquarters, 280 Broadway, New York. There is work for all and all should work. I want to see a local of the Alliance in every American community."

CUT OUT THIS PETITION, PASTE BLANK PAPER AT
BOTTOM, GET SIGNATURES AND FORWARD TO NATIONAL
HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK, 280 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN ALLIANCE FOR LABOR AND DEMOCRACY**Membership Pledge**

The undersigned hereby affirms that it is the duty of all the people of the United States, without regard to class, nationality, politics or religion, faithfully and loyally to support the Government of the United States in carrying on the present war for justice, freedom and democracy to a triumphant conclusion and gives this pledge to uphold every honorable effort for the accomplishment of that purpose, and to support the American Federation of Labor as well as the declaration of Organized Labor's representatives made March 12, 1917, at Washington, D. C., as to "Labor's Position in Peace or in War," and agrees that this pledge shall be his right to membership in the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. Any deviation on my part from the above pledge shall in itself sever my membership in the Alliance.

CITY..... STATE..... DATE.....

Name Write Plain Address

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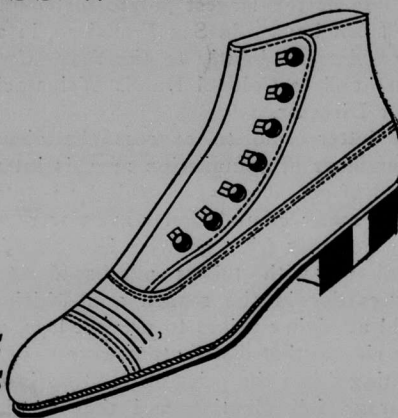
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WE GIVE
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San Francisco's Union Shoe Store

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Last week the following members of San Francisco unions passed away: Elbert M. Crawford of the printers, Andrew O. Thuben of the tailors, William Lyons of the marine firemen, Edward J. Marley of the painters, James M. O'Connell of the plasterers, Samuel C. Beegs of the marine engineers, Charles Carlson of the carpenters, Patrick Hagan of the asphalt workers, H. G. Baldwin of the elevator constructors.

H. G. Baldwin, an elevator repair man in the employ of the Otis Elevator Company, and living at 678 Second avenue, was killed Tuesday night while repairing an elevator in the Goldberg, Bowen & Co. store building at 242 Sutter street. While working on the elevator between the first and second floors, where it was stalled, it suddenly started and crushed him between the elevator and inner wall of the shaft. The fire department was summoned to extricate him. Unconscious, he was rushed to the Central Emergency hospital, where he died within an hour.

The following unions were reported at the last meeting of the Labor Council as having contributed to the striking carmen of the United Railroads: Waiters, printers, mailers, electrical workers, sheet metal workers, baggage messengers, auto bus operators.

The Honorable W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, Australia, who spoke at the Civic Auditorium last Monday evening, was elected to office on the labor ticket. He gave a vivid description of trench warfare and stated that the soldiers of democratic countries are the equals of any in the world.

The Labor Council last Friday night levied a boycott on the United Railroads, and all union men and their families are admonished not to patronize the street car system of the unfair concern.

On account of limited equipment and lack of patronage, announcement has been made by Assistant Superintendent Boeken of the Municipal lines that only morning and evening auxiliary service will be maintained on the Ocean Shore

railroad. Out-bound trains from Army street and Potrero avenue to Daly City will leave at 5:45, 6:35 and 8:15 a. m., and 5 and 6:30 p. m. In-bound trains from Daly City will leave at 6:10, 7:00, 7:50, 8:00 and 8:40 a. m., and at 5:30 and 6:55 p. m.

There are 14,000 cigarmakers on strike in New York and Chicago and especial care should be exercised by union men to avoid smoking any of the unfair products. Demand the label on your cigars and then you will be in no danger of helping your enemies.

Fire commissioners will make a thorough investigation of the fire in the Owl lodging house in Third street, which caused the death of three members of the fire department last week and the injury of fifteen firemen. A member of the commission said that the fire commission would seek to fix the blame for the loss of Chief Russell and his men on the shoulders of those responsible. The accusation of Attorney Gartland, of the Board of Works, will be investigated, it was said. Gartland charged that Fire Chief Murphy was responsible for the deaths of Russell and his men because he should have known from experience that hay would expand in the barn adjoining the lodging house and crumple in the weaker structure's walls.

Secretary of War Baker has notified the adjutant-general of the army to instruct all department commanders that children under 14 years of age are not to be employed at government forts, posts or other reservations. Children between the ages of 14 and 16 can not be employed more than eight hours a day, or more than six days a week, or between the hours of 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. All employers on government reservations shall be required to keep a daily time record showing the hours of employment for each child between 14 and 16 years.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

PUBLIC EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Public Education Society of San Francisco will hold a series of five free public lectures on the School Survey Report of the San Francisco schools made by the United States Bureau of Education. These lectures will be held every Thursday evening at eight o'clock, beginning Thursday, October 11th, in the Borgia Room at the St. Francis Hotel.

The subjects of the lectures and the lecturers are as follows:

Thursday, October 11th—The School Survey Report; General Outline and Introduction—Dr. S. Langer, chairman of the program committee of the Public Education Society.

Thursday, October 18th—Elementary Instruction—Dr. Elwood P. Cubberley, dean of the Department of Education, Stanford University.

Thursday, October 25th—School Buildings and Equipment; Health—Dr. A. D'Ancona, of the San Francisco Board of Education.

Thursday, November 1st—Organization and Administration—Dr. W. W. Kemp, professor of School Administration of the University of California.

Thursday, November 8th—Recommendations Made by the Survey Report, and General Summary—Dr. Richard G. Boone, Department of Education, University of California.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

A masterpiece of photo-melodrama that has caused much talk amongst the movie fans on account of the presentation of Bert Lytell, once San Francisco's matinee idol, will be presented on the screen of the New Mission Theatre for three days only, commencing Sunday, entitled "The Lone Wolf," a story centered about the deeds and adventures of a master criminal known to the police as the Lone Wolf. This criminal becomes involved with a band of crooks known as the Pack, through his efforts to rescue from them a lovely girl whom, he believes, is a crook herself. The Wolf and the girl pass through many exciting adventures, including a running fight through the streets of Paris in taxicabs and a battle in aeroplanes, in flight across the English Channel. Eventually the girl identifies herself as a secret service agent, but gives the Wolf his liberty under his promise of reformation.

A man would wonder at the mighty things which have been done by degrees and gentle augmentations. Diligence and moderation are the best steps whereby to climb to any excellency.—Owen Felltham.

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